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EXAMINER
LEE, PHILIP C

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2152	

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>06 February 2007</u>.

2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☒ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) <u>1-8</u> is/are pending in the application.

     4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) <u>1-8</u> is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

     Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

     Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

     a)☒ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

       1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

       2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

       3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

     * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
     Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ .

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
     Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) ☐ Other: _____ .

1.   This action is responsive to the amendment and remarks filed on February 06, 2007.

2.   A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in

37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is

eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e)

has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to

37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 1/5/07 has been entered.

3.   Claims 1-8 are presented for examination and claim 9 is canceled.

4.   The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. code not included in this office action can be

found in a prior office action.

Claim Rejections – 35 USC 103

5.   Claims 1-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bayer et al,

U.S. Patent 6,311,190 (hereinafter Bayer), Kalpio et al, U.S. Patent 6,343,323 (hereinafter

Kalpio), and Shrader et al, U.S. Patent 6,374,359 (hereinafter Shrader) in view of Byrne, U.S.

Patent 6,223,288 (hereinafter Byrne).

6.   Bayer, Kalpio, Shrader and Byrne were cited in the last office action.

7.   As per claims 1 and 4-5, Bayer taught the invention as claimed comprising:

first recording means for recording user registration form data for displaying a picture for

inputting user profile data specifying a user for registration, in association with attributes

relevant to said user (col. 20, lines 40-46; col. 25, line 34-col. 26, line 8),

first receiving means for receiving, from a user terminal used by said user, a transmission

request for transmission of said user registration form data(col. 26, lines 34-42), along with user

terminal identification specifying said user terminal as an argument of a target destination of the

registration server and said attributes (col. 26, line 65-col. 27, line 22),

selection means for selecting said user registration form data recorded in said recording

means, based on said attributes received by said first receiving means (col. 27, lines 55-61; col.

28, line 57-col. 29, line 7),

first transmission means for transmitting said user registration form data selected by said

selection means to said user terminal (col. 29, line 64-col. 30, line 8),

second receiving means for receiving said user profile data which specifies said user and

which has been input from said user terminal based on said user registration form (col. 30, lines

8-21), and

second recording means for recording said user profile data in association with said user

terminal identification specifying said user terminal used by said user (col. 30, lines 25-42).

8.   Bayer did not teach a key server. Kalpio taught a key server and content server, the key

server comprising:

third receiving means for receiving the user terminal identification from the user terminal

(abstract; col. 4, lines 57-59), and

third transmission means for transmitting the target destination of the contents server

which enables the user terminal to download contents from said contents server (abstract;

col. 4, line 51-col. 5, line 2; col. 5, lines 61-64)

9.   It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to combine the teachings of Bayer and Kalpio because Kalpio's teaching of a key

server would increase the security of Bayer's system by authenticating the user's right to access

the requested resource (abstract).

10.   Bayer and Kalpio did not teach generating a key based on user terminal identification.

Shrader taught third receiving means for receiving the user terminal identification from the user

terminal (receiving client IP that accompanied the HTTP web transaction) (col. 7, lines 50-51,

55-58);

        verifying means for verifying registration of he user terminal by comparing the user

terminal identification received by the third receiving means (client IP accompanied by

transaction) with the user terminal identification stored (cookie IP that is stored) by the second

recording means (col. 7, lines 55-58; col. 7, line 66-col. 8, line 2; col. 6, lines 66-67) (i.e.,

comparing client IP of web transaction with cookie values (client IP) stored in the logged-in

LDAP user object that is accessible by the LDAP GUI code); generating means for generating a

key to manage downloaded content from the content server based on result of the verifying

means (col. 2, lines 53-64; col. 4, lines 36-41; col. 7, lines 50-65) (i.e., It is inherent that

username and password must be generated by the CGI in order to perform validation with LDAP

server (col. 7, lines 59-61). This validation process is perform as a result of the comparison of

client IPs (col. 7, lines 55-59; col. 2, liens 57-64))

11.   It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention was made to combine the teachings of Bayer, Kalpio and Shrader because Shrader's

teaching of generating a key based on user terminal identification would increase the security of

Bayer's and Kalpio's systems by preventing an unauthorized user from capturing the cookie value

(user terminal identification) and using it with his or her web browser (col. 6, lines 64-66).

12.   Although Shrader did not specifically teach transmitting the key, however, Shrader

disclosed CGI ensures that the username and password (key) is still valid for the LDAP server

(col. 7, lines 59-61). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the

art at the time of the invention was made to include transmitting a key to the server because by

doing so it would increase the security of the system by allowing server to perform validation of

a key.

13.   Bayer, Kalpio and Shrader did teach transmitting a program for access to a server. Byrne

taught transmitting a program for access to a key server (col. 4, lines 1-14).

14.   It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention was made to combine the teachings of Bayer, Kalpio, Shrader and Byrne because

Byrne's teaching would make it easier for users of their system to download an access program

electronically from a remote source.

15.   As per claim 2, Bayer, Kalpio, Shrader, and Byrne taught the invention substantially as

claimed in claim 1 above. Bayer further taught wherein the attributes include information

indicating a language (col. 27, lines 9-22).

16.   As per claim 3, Bayer, Kalpio, Shrader and Byrne taught the invention substantially as

claimed in claim 1 above. Bayer further taught the attributes include information indicating a

terminal device connected to said user terminal (col. 26, line 65-col. 27, line 22; col. 30, line 64-

col. 31, line 3).

17.   As per claim 6, Bayer taught the invention substantially as claimed comprising:

       a sending communications unit configured to send a transmission request for

       transmission of user registration form data along with user terminal identification

       information to a registration server, and to send user profile form data to the registration

       server (col. 26, lines 34-42; col. 26, line 65-col. 27, line 22);

       a receiving communication unit configured to receive user registration form data for

       displaying a picture for inputting user profile data (col. 20, lines 40-46; col. 25, line 34-

       col. 26, line 8);

a display configured to display a picture for inputting the user profile data specifying a

user for registration, in accordance with attributes relevant to the user (col. 20, lines 40-

46; col. 25, line 34-col. 26, line 8); and

an input element configured to input the user profile data (it is inherent that the client

computer must included input element, e.g. keyboard or mouse).

18.   Bayer did not teach a key server. Kalpio taught an invention comprising:

to receive a target destination of a contents server from a key server (abstract; col. 4, line

51-col. 5, line 2; col. 5, lines 61-64); and

a download unit configured to download contents from the contents server (abstract; col.

4, line 51-col. 5, line 2; col. 5, lines 61-64).

19.   It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to combine the teachings of Bayer and Kalpio because Kalpio's teaching of a key

server would increase the security of Bayer's system by authenticating the user's right to access

the requested resource (abstract).

20.   Bayer and Kalpio did not teach generating a key based on user terminal identification.

Shrader taught a key to manage downloaded content from the content server based on a

registration status of the user terminal device (col. 2, lines 53-64; col. 4, lines 36-41; col. 7, lines

50-65).

21.   It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention was made to combine the teachings of Bayer, Kalpio and Shrader because Shrader's

teaching of a key based on user terminal identification would increase the security of Bayer's and

Kalpio's systems by preventing an unauthorized user from capturing the cookie value (user

terminal identification) and using it with his or her web browser (col. 6, lines 64-66).

22.   Bayer, Kalpio and Shrader did teach receiving a program for access to a server. Byrne

taught receiving a program for access to a key server (col. 4, lines 1-14).

23.   It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention was made to combine the teachings of Bayer, Kalpio, Shrader and Byrne because

Byrne's teaching would make it easier for users of their system to download an access program

electronically from a remote source.

24.   As per claims 7 and 8, Bayer taught the invention substantially as claimed comprising:

        transmitting to a registration server a request for transmission of user registration form

        data along with user terminal identification specifying the user terminal (col. 26, lines 34-

        42; col. 26, line 65-col. 27, line 22);

        receiving user registration form data from the registration server (col. 20, lines 40-46; col.

        25, line 34-col. 26, line 8);

displaying a picture for inputting user profile data specifying a user for registration, in

accordance with attributes relevant to the user (col. 20, lines 40-46; col. 25, line 34-col.

26, line 8);

inputting the user profile data specifying the user for registration based on the user

registration form data (col. 30, lines 8-21); and

transmitting the user profile data entered by the inputting step to the registration server

(col. 30, lines 8-30).

25.   Bayer did not teach a key server. Kalpio taught a method comprising:

transmitting to the key server the user terminal identification specifying the user terminal

(abstract; col. 4, lines 57-59), and

receiving from the key server a target destination of a contents server which enables the

downloading of contents from the contents server (abstract; col. 4, line 51-col. 5, line 2;

col. 5, lines 61-64).

26.   It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to combine the teachings of Bayer and Kalpio because Kalpio's teaching of a key

server would increase the security of Bayer's system by authenticating the user's right to access

the requested resource (abstract).

27.   Bayer and Kalpio did not teach generating a key based on user terminal identification.

Shrader taught a key to manage downloaded content from the content server based on a

registration status of the user terminal device (col. 2, lines 53-64; col. 4, lines 36-41; col. 7, lines 50-65).

28.   It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Bayer, Kalpio and Shrader because Shrader's teaching of a key based on user terminal identification would increase the security of Bayer's and Kalpio's systems by preventing an unauthorized user from capturing the cookie value (user terminal identification) and using it with his or her web browser (col. 6, lines 64-66).

29.   Bayer, Kalpio and Shrader did teach receiving a program for access to a server. Byrne taught receiving a program for access to a key server (col. 4, lines 1-14).

30.   It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Bayer, Kalpio, Shrader and Byrne because Byrne's teaching would make it easier for users of their system to download an access program electronically from a remote source.

CONCLUSION

31.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-8, filed 01/05/07, have been fully considered but are not persuasive.

32.   In the remarks, applicant argued that:

(1)   Shrader does not teach a key to manage downloaded content form

the content server is generated based on a result of verifying the

registration of he user terminal by comparing the user terminal

identification received by the third receiving means with the user terminal

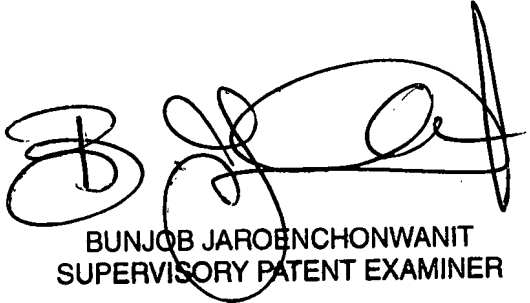identification stored by the second recording means.

33.   In response to point (1), Shrader taught username and password (i.e., a key) to manage

transaction request such as download of HTML document (content, col. 1, lines 15-18) from the

web server (col. 7, lines 60-65) based on a result of comparing client IP of web transaction (user

terminal id received) with cookie values (client IP) stored (user terminal id stored) in the logged-

in LDAP user object that is accessible by the LDAP GUI code. (i.e., verifying the registration of

the user terminal) (col. 7, lines 55-58; col. 7, line 66-col. 8, line 2; col. 6, lines 66-67)

34.   A shortened statutory period for reply to this Office action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. Any inquiry concerning this communication or

earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Philip C Lee whose telephone

number is (571)272-3967. The examiner can normally be reached on 8 AM TO 5:30 PM

Monday to Thursday and every other Friday. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are

unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Bunjob Jaroenchonwanit can be reached on (571) 272-

3913. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is

assigned is 571-273-8300. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained

from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status

information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more

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on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-

9197 (toll-free).

P.L.

BUNJOB JAROENCHONWANIT
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER